

Viking II scoop-arm repaired

SADENA, California, Sept. 18 (AFP). — The digging arm of the exploratory vehicle Viking II on Mars has been repaired and apparently has scooped up soil samples into Viking's non-organic analysis laboratory, the American space centre here announced today. A photo received today showed the cavating arm in its normal position.

The arm became blocked at the start of the week. The cause was found to be a defective switch. Plans to have the arm pick up more soil samples tomorrow have been postponed to seek a better spot for digging near the Viking landing site.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Hebron buries its dead amidst W. Bank protests

PIED JERUSALEM, Sept. 18 (AP). — An Arab youth shot yesterday by Israeli police in the occupied West Bank.

Hebron, hundreds of residents, including the mayor and council, attended the funeral of the 20-year-old Mohammad Mah-Genidi, killed in yesterday's shootings outside the Al Mosque.

The burial went off without incident but a group of students demonstrated later, burning tyres and attacking Israeli vehicles.

Witnesses said similar demonstrations against the occupation of the West Bank were held by students in the largest West Bank town, Ramallah, Al Bireh and Nablus.

All forces kept a close watch, but did not intervene in any of the demonstrations, a Reuters report said.

Students calling for today's demonstrations had been scrawled in West Bank towns over-land and students at Al Bireh over the town hall this morning a sit-in strike.

Israeli soldiers and bordermen patrolled the narrow streets of the old city of Jeru- as army jeeps fanned out from the streets of other West Bank towns.

Meanwhile, informed sources in the Israeli cabinet would deny Sunday a peace plan out- by Foreign Minister Yigal in the American magazine n Affairs.

Spokesman for Prime Minister- zhak Rabin indicated Alon- it clear or coordinate the of publication with Rabin other member of the Israeli ment.

Likud opposition bloc de- d that parliament break its to discuss the document.

riot negotiators et with ldheim

ED NATIONS, Sept. 18 (R). — gotiators representing the and Turkish communities prus met jointly today with ary-General Kurt Wald- to explore the possibility of ing the stalled Inter-com- talks, the U.N. announced.

ther joint session in Mr. eim's office was set for ay afternoon.

ay's was the first face-to- meeting between Mr. Tassos lopoulos, the Greek-Cypriot entative, and Mr. Umit Su- n Onan, his Turkish-Cypriot erpart, since the two men ar- in New York earlier this

ry each held separate meet- with the secretary-general rday and on Thursday.

ither side would give details ay's session, which lasted y three hours. But both men sed that it did not constitute umption of the inter-commu- als, last held in Vienna un- Mr. Waldheim's auspices in ary.

sixth round in the series, h began in the Austrian capi- April 1975, was to have been in May but was postponed af- differences arose over the ex- ge of written proposals.



TWO FOR THE ROAD — Two Syrian army armoured cars guard a road near the Park Hotel in Chitoura, Friday, where Syrian, Lebanese and Palestinian leaders met to find a solution to the civil strife in Lebanon. (AP wirephoto).

Meets black leaders in Pretoria

Kissinger eyes softer stand on Rhodesia

PRETORIA, Sept. 18 (R). — Dr. Henry Kissinger tonight was on the brink of deciding whether or not to meet rebel Rhodesian leader Ian Smith, amid indications that the secretary of state had substantially softened his original conditions for such talks.

In response to a question from reporters travelling with the Kissinger peace mission, a senior U.S. official conceded that the United States might ask Britain to alter a plan calling for the transfer of power to Rhodesia's blacks within two years.

The senior U.S. official said if the two-year deadline or other elements of the Callaghan proposal stood in the way of an otherwise acceptable settlement, the United States might approach Britain to alter the plan.

But the United States would do nothing without the consent of the British, who hold international responsibility for the breakaway colony of Rhodesia, he said.

Dr. Kissinger had previously said he would not talk to Mr. Smith unless the Callaghan plan was accepted in advance.

His precondition now is merely that there should be a prospect that substantial progress would flow from a meeting.

U.S. officials said the decision on a face-to-face meeting here tomorrow has not yet been made.

The officials also said they felt that Mr. Vorster generally agreed with the U.S. approach towards Rhodesia — meaning that South Africa was putting pressure on Mr. Smith to be more flexible about majority rule.

They reported that "some progress" had been made over the past two days on both Rhodesia and Namibia (Southwest Africa), which South Africa rules in defiance of the United Nations.

The central issue now appears to be how to convene a meeting on setting up the government for an independent Namibia, with the

participation of both the South African government and the South-west Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) which is fighting a guer- rilla war for independence.

The officials declined to say precisely what progress had been made, but said Dr. Kissinger thought he was beginning to ap- proach the point where he was re- ceiving sufficient concessions to satisfy key black African leaders.

Leaders of South Africa's blacks meanwhile urged Dr. Kissinger to help them achieve equal rights with fellow whites and to involve them more closely in his peace mission.

The call for American aid came during a two-hour meeting be- tween the secretary of state and 11 leaders of the non-white com- munity at the home of U.S. Am- bassador William Bowdler.

A ten-page appeal handed to that the United States has been

Dr. Kissinger by the Kwa-Zulu homelands leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said: "Black people in South Africa want majority rule to be established as a basic prin- ciple in a unified South Africa."

"And it is only blacks who can decide whether black interests are being firmly kept in sight during your mission. I plead therefore for you to further involve us so as not to make us deeply suspicious of what is now taking place between yourself and Dr. Vorster."

Dr. Kissinger met the black and Indian leaders today after a second round of talks with Prime Minister John Vorster.

Chief Buthelezi said in his written appeal, copies of which were distributed to reporters: "Mr Vorster is leading South Africa into a bloody confrontation."

"The dominant black view is

irresponsible in not having a clearly defined Southern Africa policy," the statement said. "While we are aware that such a policy is developing, we are unaware of what that policy is becoming."

Chief Buthelezi told the report- ers he had asked Dr. Kissinger to use his influence with Mr. Vorster to convene a national multi-racial convention to discuss the three months of violent protest by blacks and coloureds which has claimed more than 300 lives.

The U.S. leader added: "I am a non-violent person and I welcome all attempts to stop violence. I agree with the motives of the demonstrators but not with their methods: I am against violence."

Chief Buthelezi said he told Dr. Kissinger: "Blacks in South Africa seek rights and equality, not [Continued on page 6]



HATS OFF — U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger leaves the Burgers Park Hotel in Pretoria Saturday as a black doorman doffs his hat. (AP wirephoto).

800m Chinese stand at attention in final tribute to Mao

PEKING, Sept. 18 (R). — China paid its final tribute to Chairman Mao Tse-tung today with the entire nation of 800 million ordered to attention, heads bowed.

For three minutes a quarter of mankind was said to be standing still and silent in memory of the communist revolutionary who changed China and sent shock waves around the world.

By strict order, not a train, ship or plane moved and all traffic stopped amid a sea of human grief probably unparalleled in history.

The mourning was focussed on Peking's Square of Heavenly Peace, where a vast congregation of one million lined up in regimented columns to hear a eulogy by Prime Minister Hua Kuo-feng.

His 20-minute address did not reveal what will happen to the body — whether Mao will lie in a

permanent shrine or be cremated like communist heroes in the past.

Neither did the rally offer any strong clues to who will succeed Mao, China's supreme ruler from the day the people's republic was proclaimed 27 years ago until his death on Sept. 9 at the age of 82.

But Western analysts noted that it afforded a unique stage for Premier Hua and for Wang Hung-wen, Communist Party Vice-Chairman, who presided over the rally wearing the uniform of the People's Liberation Army.

Foreigners were barred from the ceremony. Troops patrolled roof- tops and thousands of soldiers, po- lice and militia sealed off the city centre.

The huge crowd of Chinese, each with a black armband and tradi- tional white flower of mourning, stood in long ranks with eyes tra-

ned on a black-and-white portrait of Mao which hung from the gates of the Forbidden City.

When the half-hour ceremony ended with the playing of "The East is Red," the sound of weeping could be heard one km away. On the main Avenue of Eternal Tran- quillity, tens of thousands sat down, put their heads between their knees and sobbed.

Eight days of mourning for Mao had reached its climax at 3 p.m., when the whole nation came to a halt for three minutes. The only sounds allowed throughout the land were factory sirens wait- ing in lament and a ponderous funeral march broadcast over the state radio. Rallies were arranged for every city, town and rural com- mune.

In Peking, Mao's widow Chiang Ching lined up with other politou-

ro members on a specially-built review stand at the Forbidden City's gates.

The prime minister appealed for unity and said there should be no "splits," an apparent reference to the ideological disputes which di- vide the Peking leadership.

"Do not engage in schemes and conspiracies..." he told one of the largest organised crowds on record.

The death of Communist China's founder was described by Premier Hua as a loss beyond measure. "The Chinese people loved, trusted and esteemed Chairman Mao from the bottom of their hearts," he said.

He called Mao the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era, laud- ing his "boldness and vision in launching the great struggle in the international communist move-

ment against the Soviet revision- ists."

This was seen as another sign that Mao's death was unlikely to bring an early end to Peking's wrangling with the Kremlin.

In a speech laced with ideology, the prime minister attacked Sovi- et "social imperialism" and bitte- rly criticised Teng Hsiao-ping — the former vice-premier who was purged after political riots in April.

In Peking and throughout China, worker and peasant militia exer- cised strict control over the huge rallies, taking every precaution against possible trouble from "cou- nter-revolutionaries."

No incidents were reported in Peking.

In Moscow, Tass news agency reported today's funeral ceremo- ny for Mao Tse-tung, in 70 words without comment.

Vinogradov meets Syrians

DAMASCUS, Sept. 18 (R). — Mr. Vladimir Vinogradov, Soviet representative at the Geneva Middle East Peace Conference, today exchanged views on the region with Dr. Abdul Ghani Al Rafel, Under-Secretary at the Syrian Foreign Ministry, official sources said.

Mr. Vinogradov, who arrived here last night, is meeting Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam later today.

Mr. Vinogradov's visit comes after Moscow has insistently urged Damascus to pull its peace-making troops out of Lebanon.

Amidst usual level of fighting

Sarkis-Sadat talks top Lebanese peace efforts

BEIRUT, Sept. 18 (R). — Fighting persisted today on Lebanon's main battlefronts despite intense political efforts to end the 17-month-old civil war in which at least 40,000 people have been killed. As President-elect Elias Sarkis arrived in Cairo for talks with Egyptian leaders on a peace formula, leftwing military sources in Beirut reported "normal" activity along the lines between the right and Lebanon's leftist-Palestinian alliance. In the euphemistic language of the Lebanese war, normal military activity stands for over-

night and dawn ground fighting, artillery duels and occasional mortar attacks on residential areas. Press reports put yester- day's casualty toll at 45 dead and 130 injured.

Mr. Sarkis, whose take-over next week could be a watershed in the civil war, arrived in Egypt for talks with President Anwar Sadat.

The 52-year-old Christian banker

was given an elaborate ceremonial welcome at Cairo airport as Egyptian leaders, trying to boost their role in the quest for peace in Lebanon, clearly sought to impress their vi- sitor.

Tonight Mr. Sarkis and Presi- dent Sadat met at Ismailia, beside the Suez Canal northeast of Cairo, the official Middle East News Agency reported.

Mr. Sarkis' brief visit comes in the middle of talks he is having in Chitoura, in east Lebanon, with Syrian and Palestinian leaders.

At the airport today to greet Mr. Sarkis were some of the Le- banese leaders who have been vi- siting Cairo, including Premier Ra- shid Karami.

He paid scant attention to them as he was welcomed by Egyptian Vice-President Husni Mubarak and inspected a guard of honour in the noon heat.

So far, the long series of talks between the Lebanese and Egyptian leaders, and among the Leba- nese themselves, has not produced any publicly-disclosed results.

Mr. Sarkis was expected to brief President Sadat on the talks yester- day with Palestinian leader Yas- ser Arafat and the Syrian Deputy Defence Minister, Gen. Najj Jamil.

According to Dr. Hassan Sabri Al Kholi, the Arab League special envoy in Lebanon, the Chitoura talks covered an immediate cease- fire, troop disengagement and im- plementation of the 1969 Cairo agreement which put the presence of the Palestinian resistance in Le- banon on a formal footing.

[Continued on page 6]

Dr. Al Kholi was quoted today as saying he believed a "definite agreement" would be reached when the three sides meet again tomorrow — four days before Mr. Sarkis is due to succeed rightwing President Suleiman Franjeh.

Gen. Jamil was equally optimis- tic, saying the Chitoura talks were a prelude to an end to fighting.

But such official optimism was tempered by a bitter attack on the meeting by the popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).

While the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has declared its willingness to adhere to the Cairo accord, the PFLP considers it outdated and no longer applicable.

The leftist newspaper Al Safir today said Mr. Sarkis asked the Palestinians to withdraw their forces from the mountains northeast of here, but that Mr. Arafat said withdrawal must be linked to an overall settlement, with priority given to halting combat.

Conservative leaders have been demanding that Palestinian and Lebanese leftist militias pull out of the mountains as a prerequisite to a ceasefire.

Leftist chief Kamal Junblatt re- affirmed yesterday that his forces "entered the mountains to stay."

Informed sources quoted by AFP said the Chitoura meeting reached consensus on regulating the num- ber of Palestinian in Lebanon.

Al Safir said Mr. Sarkis rejected a demand by Mr. Arafat to discuss withdrawal of Syrian forces — a [Continued on page 6]

Carter said to have edge in first debate with Ford

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (R). — Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter is likely to fare better in the first of three election De- campaign television debates with President Ford, political observers said today.

They said the 90-minute debate on Thursday could give him a chance to restore the handsome popu- larity poll lead that he once en- joyed but which Mr. Ford, the Re- publican candidate, has been gnaw- ing at since the campaign got under way.

The debate, to be broadcast live from Philadelphia, could attract an audience of millions. It is limited to domestic and economic af- fairs, areas in which the former Georgia governor is confident he can score points.

"His own record is his oppone- nts," said Mr. Carter of the presi- dent and pointing to continued inflation and some 7.5 million un- employed.

During the past two weeks, ob- servers have detected a shift away from the overtly liberal southerner who cruised to victory at the De- mocratic Party's nominating con- vention in July.

Apparently to prevent alienating conservative Democrats, he has moved slightly to the right — em- phasising more the need for fiscal responsibility and a balanced bud- get, less the urgency for expensi- ve social programmes.

But while Mr. Carter has campai- gned among voters, mostly in the eastern and middle western states, Mr. Ford has stayed in the White House being president — being seen to sign legislation, meet vi- sitors, issue statements and emerg- ing only once for a campaign speech at the University of Michi- gan.

Simply acting presidential, obse- rvers believe, has contributed to his gain in the opinion polls. Mr. Carter now leads by 11 points while only weeks ago the spread was almost double.

Next week, the president aban- dons his stay-at-home campaign for an offensive into the heart of what normally would be consid- ered solid Carter country: the deep south.

He will go the Mississippi, Loui- siana, Alabama and Florida — some of it aboard a Mississippi river steamboat — in pursuit of conservative support in the heart of Dixie.

But going into the debate, cam- paign strategists from both sides view the populous northeast and northern midwest industrial states as the main battleground for votes, along with those of Florida and California.

Especially critical will be Penn- sylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, where the rural Re- publican vote is strong and usually solid but whose urban, labour vote is generally Democratic.

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End in sight?

The flurry of consultations and high-level travellers making the Beirut-Damascus-Cairo circuit recently is a positive sign on the bloody Lebanese landscape, and makes one think that the accession to presidential power in Lebanon next Thursday of Mr. Elias Sarkis may indeed be the turning point in Lebanon's return to normalcy. There are several factors that bode well for peace in Lebanon. Primary among these is the person of Mr. Sarkis himself. Being something of a technocrat, he is a refreshing change from the collection of old men that has run Lebanon in the manner of a confederation of fiefs. Mr. Sarkis, as Governor of Lebanon's Central Bank, has been in the peculiar position of being a Lebanese public servant who has had the responsibility of indirectly serving all the people of Lebanon. The characters who head Lebanon's assorted political and religious groups, on the other hand, have not been concerned with anything more than preserving their own limited interests and rewarding their hands of faithful followers. While Mr. Sarkis has proved himself to be a man who works in the spirit of the enlightened and compassionate public servant — in the best sense of the word — the cast of selfish septuagenarians that has milked Lebanon for the past 40 years is acting true to its colours. With the chips down — and the country in tatters — the old men have sought to salvage their own private domains and guard their own interests. There has been precious little care for the collective good of the Lebanese nation, and as a result, the Lebanese nation has burned.

The retirement of Mr. Franjeh and his replacement by Mr. Sarkis will be a positive development. Mr. Sarkis is not a warlord. He does not have a private army. He does not have to reward his gunmen with government jobs or fat contracts. If this is all he brings to the top leadership echelons of Lebanon, he shall be remembered as a man who brought with him to the presidency a breath of fresh air.

But on top of the accession to power of Mr. Sarkis is another positive development, which is the exercise in group shuttle diplomacy taking place between Lebanon, Syria and Egypt. The trip of Mr. Sarkis himself to Damascus and Cairo this weekend is the culmination of this process, and we should know in the coming days whether Lebanon shall have some peace at last or whether it shall destroy itself even more. There has been little news of the talks taking place in Damascus and Cairo among top Lebanese, Syrian, Egyptian and Palestinian leaders, and in this case one thinks that no news is good news. A drive simply to call another ceasefire in Lebanon will not succeed, because calling ceasefires is not the full problem. If there is a chance now to unravel the sinuous depths of the Lebanese war, Mr. Sarkis may be the man to spark this process. If in cooling off the Lebanese conflict there will also be an opportunity to reconcile Damascus and Cairo, then all the better. If the reconciliation of Cairo and Damascus, cemented by the intermediation of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, is the missing element that would help bring the conflict in Lebanon to an end, by somehow allowing Syria and Egypt jointly to act as the accepted guarantors of the rights of all the people in Lebanon, then this should be sought in more earnest that it has been sought to date.

There are enormous complexities and unanswered questions about the Lebanese war, but they are perhaps the stuff of history that only time will reveal. There is little time this week, however, in which the principal fighting forces can decide whether or not the war in Lebanon will continue. The landscape, as always, is dotted with both positive and negative signs, but for the first time since the war began, the positive factors may be getting the upper hand.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Dustour and Al Sha'b editorially comment on the Chtoura meeting attended by the Lebanese, Syrians, Palestinians and the Arab League; while Al Rai's comments on the protests in the West Bank.

Al Dustour says that the solution of the Lebanese crisis has already begun at Chtoura. Parties concerned seem to have been deeply convinced that there are no victors in the war raging there. This conviction is associated with the movement of the Lebanese leaders on the highest levels between Damascus and Cairo as well as within Lebanon itself.

The paper hopes that the Chtoura meeting — resumed today upon Mr. Sarkis' return from Cairo — would drop the curtains on the worst crisis ever to strike any Arab community in the nation's modern history.

Al Sha'b, in an optimistic tone, thinks that the Chtoura meeting is a very advanced step towards the solution of the Lebanese crisis. The meeting is significant because of "the participation of Mr. Sarkis who is considered to be the man capable of applying any future agreement on the Lebanese soil."

The meeting, on the other hand, "suggests preliminary agreement among warring factions on stopping the fighting and on the practical application of the Cairo accord" which establishes the nature of the relations between the Lebanese and the Palestinian resistance.

The paper adds that the Chtoura meeting receives extra importance since it comes on the eve of Mr. Sarkis' assumption of power on Sept. 23.

The paper concludes by calling on all parties involved in the crisis to listen to reason and to consider Arab supreme and essential interests and award them highest priority.

Al Rai hails the demonstrations in the West Bank and especially in occupied Jerusalem, asserting that the Palestinians' cry there is similar to Tariq Ibn Ziad's when he first entered Spain and burnt the ships behind: "The enemy is before you and the sea is behind you. You have no choice but to fight."

The paper recalls a saying by Yigal Allon: "Who is more loyal to Palestine, those who leave it or those who stay in it?" Allon now feels the way Vorster does: The uprooting of peoples and the grafting of others in their place may be done under very special circumstances, but these circumstances change when the real owner of the land revolts. The homeland is not "a ranch that could be usurped or bought; it is a national ownership once and for all," says the paper.

Al Rai concludes that the uprising on the West Bank — although not sufficiently aided by the Arabs — is a clear indication of the bright future awaiting the now-despairing Arabs.

Abu Odeh outlines aims of developmental information

AMMAN (JNA). — The job of developmental information is to provide all possible information about projects currently carried out as well as future plans by various sectors of the Jordanian society the Minister of Culture and Information, Mr. Adnan Abu Odeh, stated.

At a meeting of the Advisory

Jordan, Switzerland to sign trade and economic accord

AMMAN (JNA). — An economic and trade agreement will be signed between Jordan and Switzerland after the Ramadan feast, informed sources at the Ministry of

Committee for Developmental Information Saturday the minister stressed the need to set up an exact framework defining the aim and job of developmental information in the service of the society as a whole.

Present at the meeting were members of the committee in addition to several ministry officials.

The agreement will be signed in Geneva on behalf of the government by Jordan's Ambassador to Switzerland, Mr. Ibrahim Ezeldien.

The accord aims at setting up joint projects between the two countries in addition to increasing the volume of trade.

Switzerland has expressed willingness to participate in Jordan's development programme either by investing capital or through technical assistance, the ministry source said.

EEC is Jordan's biggest importer

AMMAN (JNA). — Members of the European Economic Commission led other countries in importing goods from Jordan with a total of JD 2,300,000, followed by the Arab countries.

The figures came in a statement released by the Department of Statistics which also stated that Jordanian exports totalled JD 5.5 m. in the month of August this year.

Aqaba artificial lake discussed

AMMAN (JNA). — Mr. Ghaleb Barakat the Minister of Tourism and Antiquities, received at his office Saturday representatives of the Canadian concern Beat Marwick.

The meeting discussed means of implementation of an artificial lake at Aqaba.

The Canadian company is already pledged to subsidise and implement the project.

Valley to have new irrigation project

AMMAN (AFP). — The Jordan Valley Commission Director, Mr. Munzer Haddadine, Thursday announced that the South Korean Cho Suk Construction Company will implement a new irrigation project in the southern Jordan Valley (Ghor), costing JD 1.8 million.

The purpose of the project is to develop farmland in the Jordan Valley area which is considered the most fertile in the country, Mr. Haddadine said.

Jordanian-Syrian free zone talks start here

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan and Syria Saturday morning started a series of meetings here to speed up the preparation and the equipping of the joint Jordanian-Syrian Industrial Free Zone to be set up on the borders of the two countries.

The Jordanian team was presided over by the Minister of Industry and Commerce, Dr. Rajai Mueasher, while the Syrian one was led by the Director of the Syrian Free zones, Dr. Taha Bali.

The two sides reviewed the steps achieved so far relevant to the implementation of the zone, Dr. Bali said Saturday to JNA in addition to discussing the regulations which are to govern the zone.

The two parties also agreed to convene the zone's board of administration in Deraa on Sept. 28 to prepare for the proposed meeting of the zone's general assembly, scheduled to be held on Sept. 29 at the zone's new headquarters at Deraa.

The board of administration, Dr. Bali added, will discuss and review the plans for the many industries to be set up at the zone, prior to their being submitted for approval by the zone's general assembly meeting on Sept. 29.

Discussions between the Jordanian and Syrian team also included coordination among the various regulations governing the industries to be set up in the zone.

Dr. Bali is expected to resume talks Sunday morning with Natural Resources Authority officials and those in the Survey and Land Department, to discuss with them means to speed up the establishment of the free zone.

Exports in first half 1976 up by 32%

AMMAN (JNA). — Exports during the first six months of this year JD 749,000, Tanzania JD 749,000, have increased by 32 per cent as compared to the same period last year.

Figures released by the Statistics Department Friday, showed exports during the first half of 1976 at JD 27,758,000, as against JD 21,780,000 in the same period of 1975.

Main items exported consisted of Phosphates, vegetables, fruits, cigarettes, woolen textiles, plastic utensils, ready-made clothes, pharmaceuticals, marble and olive oil.

Details show Jordan's exports to Iran at JD 4,963,000; Syria JD 4,324,000, Saudi Arabia JD 3,626,000, Bulgaria JD 1,625,000, Kuwait JD 1,348,000, Nationalist China JD 1,283,000, Iraq JD 1,234,000, Czechoslovakia JD 1,012,000, Romania JD 1,012,000, Lebanon JD 891,000, Italy JD 891,000.

Viceroy congratulates Chile's president

AMMAN (JNA). — His Highness Crown Prince the Viceroy sent a congratulatory cable to Chilean President Pinochet on the occasion of Chile's National Day.

The Viceroy wished the Chilean people success and prosperity.

National Day

AMMAN. — The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Kamel Al Si, received at his office Saturday morning the South Korean ambassador to Jordan.

AMMAN. — The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Hassan Ibrahim, received office Saturday morning ambassador to Jordan.

AMMAN. — The Director of the Foreign Ministry, Fawwaz Abu Al Ghanam, received at his office Saturday morning the Indian ambassador to Jordan, Indian charge d'affaires.

AMMAN. — The Director of the Passport and Affairs Department, Dr. Al Taher left here Saturday morning on an official visit to study norms of civil air in Egypt.

Pakistan to sign tourist accord here

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan and Pakistan will sign a tourist cooperation agreement this week.

The Pakistani Tourism Minister, Mr. Shahzad Abbasi, will be arriving here on Wednesday at the head of an official delegation for a three day visit at the invitation of his Jordanian counterpart Mr. Ghaleb Barakat, the Minister of Tourism and Antiquities.

What's Going On

Classic feature film entitled "My Darling Clementine," 3.30 p.m., at the American Centre, Third Circle, Jabal Amman.

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Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
U.K. sterling	574.0	580.0
French franc	67.6	67.9
Swiss franc	134.1	134.5
German mark	133.0	133.4
Iraqi dinar	95.3	96.5
Syrian pound	81.1	81.4
Egyptian pound	460.0	475.0
Lebanese pound	102.4	103.0
U.A.E. dirham	83.5	84.0



Television

Channel 3 & 6:	9.30 Wrestling
5.00 Quran	Channel 6:
5.05 Religious programme	7.30 News in Hebrew
5.25 Cartoons	7.45 Varieties
5.50 Ramadan riddle	8.30 Documentary
6.30 Arabic programme	9.00 Sport magazine
8.00 News in Arabic	9.10 Medical centre
Channel 8:	10.00 News in English
7.30 Reportage	10.15 Mannix
8.30 Arabic series	(On both channels)

Amman Airport

Departures:	Arrivals:
6.50 Aqaba	8.20 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
9.30 Rome	8.30 Aqaba
10.00 Cairo	9.30 Kuwait (KAC)
10.15 Kuwait (KAC)	10.30 Cairo (EA)
11.30 Cairo (EA)	11.20 Deir Al Zor, Damascus (SA)
11.30 Larnaca, Athens	11.35 Dubai, Doha (GA)
11.35 London (BA)	14.05 Aqaba (SA)
12.00 Aqaba (SA)	15.20 Riyadh (SAA)
14.45 Damascus (SA)	16.40 Paris
14.45 Doha, Dubai (GA)	16.45 Cairo
16.45 Riyadh (SAA)	17.35 Copenhagen, Frankfurt
18.00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai	18.10 Amsterdam, Brussels
19.00 Bahrain, Bangkok	18.15 London
19.30 Kuwait	18.15 Rome
20.00 Jeddah	19.00 Athens, Larnaca
20.30 Tehran	
21.00 Baghdad	
21.30 Dhahran	

Market Prices

Apples (double red): 120-160	Apples (golden): 90-120
Apples (starken): 120-150	Beef pepper: 90-120
Bananas: 170-200	Carrots: 40-60
Cauliflower: 100-130	Cabbages: 60-90
Cucumbers (small): 80-120	Cucumbers (large): 50-80
Raddish: 30-50	Eggplant (small): 25-45
Eggplant (large): 50-70	Figs: 60-100
Green beans: 150-180	Garlic (dry, large): 200-330
Grapes (green): 120-150	Grapes (black): 120-150
Hot pepper: 90-120	Lemon (green): 120-160
Lemon (yellow): 120-160	Marrow (small): 60-90
Marrow (regular): 50-70	Muskmelon: 90-110
Onions (dry, imp.): 80-110	Onions (white): 40-65
Okra (red): 110-150	Okra (green): 170-200
String beans: 120-160	Potatoes (local): 90-120
Parsley: 30	Pomegranates: 40-60
Pears (large): 200-240	Tomatoes: 50-80
Wild cucumbers: 50-80	Water melon (small): 55
Water melon (large): 30	

Radio

(On 856 KHZ)	
7.00 Breakfast show, m	ing melodies
7.30 News bulletin	
7.40 Newsweek	
8.00 Sign off	
12.00 Pop session (part I)	
1.00 News summary	
1.03 Pop session (part II)	
2.00 News bulletin	
2.10 Radio magazine	
2.30 Pop music (USA)	
3.00 Concert hour	
4.00 Old favourites	
4.30 Easy listening	
5.00 Doctor at large	
5.30 Pop session (part II)	
6.00 News summary	
6.03 Listener's choice	
7.00 News bulletin	
7.10 Newsweek	
7.30 Sign off	

Emergencies

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Dr. Issa Hadad (51796)

Pharmacies:
Khoulil (25290)
University (44554)
Firas (61912)

Taxis:
Khayyam (41541)
Hamra (44833)
Firas (23427)

هلا من الاصل

Is Soviet Premier Kosygin ready to step aside?

MOSCOW, (CSM). — Western analysts here are paying close attention to the possibility that veteran Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin may soon be replaced, and speculating on what might mean for future policies of the Soviet Union.

The analysts stress that they have no firm knowledge. But they consider intriguing the publication of a recent newspaper report in London that the stern, dour-faced Mr. Kosygin suffered a heart attack while swimming last month, that he was rescued and resuscitated by his bodyguard, and that he is now recovering.

The report appeared in the London Evening News under the byline of Soviet journalist and suspected government agent Victor Louis.

Mr. Louis was the first to report the imminent ouster of former party General Secretary Nikita S. Khrushchev in 1964. Diplomats pay close attention to his activities since he is thought to be well connected to the Soviet leadership.

While it is no longer unusual for Westerners here to learn of illnesses of leading Soviet figures, the manner in which the report about Mr. Kosygin surfaced had led Western experts to consider whether a signal has been given that Mr. Kosygin is soon to step down, and then retire or take another post.

The report follows another earlier in the month from a Japanese trade delegation that Mr. Kosygin had been unable to meet with it because of illness. The Soviet Foreign Ministry would say only that Mr. Kosygin "is on vacation".

Mr. Louis himself denied to Western newsmen that he put his byline on the story, saying that that had been done in London. But analysts note two facts: the report seems to be unusually well informed about Mr. Kosygin's health, and Mr. Louis is the only accredited correspondent here for the Evening News.

In Washington, U.S. government specialists on the Soviet Union have been expecting for some time that Mr. Kosygin might yield his duties as the nation's top government (as opposed to party) official for the past 12 years and replace Nikolai V. Podgorny in the prestigious but less-demanding post of chairman of the Supreme Soviet (the top legislative body) and thereby the nominal head of state.

Mr. Kosygin, a former mayor of Leningrad and once director of a spinning and weaving mill, is 73. Mr. Podgorny is a year older and is thought likely soon to retire. The most urgent question is who would replace Mr. Kosygin as premier. While supreme power is in the hands of the Communist Politbureau and disseminated on a daily basis through the party secretariat, the government structure must implement party decisions.

Mr. Mazurov, 10 years younger than Mr. Kosygin, probably would continue Mr. Kosygin's emphasis on industrial growth and managerial efficiency, it is thought.

Observers pointed out that in view of the fact that only a very small margin often separates these two big parties, a proportional representation system giving many more seats to the Liberals would probably require the formation of coalition governments.

Yesterday's motion here called for a federal system in which England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland would have legislative assemblies and separate governments within Britain, that is the United Kingdom.

Proportional representation has long been the battle cry of the Liberals, who obtained more than 18 per cent of the popular vote at the last election in October 1974, but only 13 of the 635 parliamentary seats under the present system of majorities in single constituencies.

Yesterday's motion also called for proportional representation for elections to the European Parliament planned for 1978, adding that without it such elections within Britain would be opposed by the party "if necessary by non-violent direct action."

Within Britain, the Liberals declared Labour Government proposals for devolution, already submitted to parliament, to be "inadequate."

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IN PERSPECTIVE

Abba Eban is at it again

By Jenab Tutunji

Abba Eban, one time Israeli foreign minister, all time logical contortionist, is a man angling for the prime minister's office as he bides his time in the wings. This no doubt explains his new image — ever since he lost his portfolio, he has been speaking more frankly and less insidiously, turning down prestigious positions offered to dissuade him from his newly chosen mission. Yet invariably, perhaps in spite of himself, the old Abba Eban manages to come through in between the lines.

Consider his latest attack on Yigal Allon, his successor at the foreign ministry. He took Mr. Allon to task for spelling out details of the old and fairly well known Allon peace plan. His point that the details (explicitly spelled out in the latest issue of the American Foreign Affairs periodical) would cause Arabs to recoil, are much too severe, is well taken. Purely in terms of common sense, it is unreasonable to expect the Arabs to make peace with Israel if the latter is going to hold on to Jerusalem, the Golan Heights, Sharm Al Sheikh and maintain a cordon of Jewish settlements around the population of the West Bank. Mr. Eban goes on to say "We are... giving the Arabs a somewhat rigorous impression of the price they would have to pay even if they were ready — and I am afraid they are not ready — for permanent peace."

So, there he goes, up to his old tricks again.

Everyone knows that the position of the strong Likud bloc in the opposition would make Mr. Allon's plan look like the epitome of generosity in its "territorial concessions." Most people within the Likud are opposed to returning a single inch of the West Bank, which incidentally everyone in Israel now refers to by the Biblical names of Judea and Samaria.

The official government position meanwhile is to allow "legal settlements" in the West Bank, the Golan Heights and on the Egyptian side of the Rafah Heights, where an entire city is under construction. Mr. Rabin, who has offered to teach the Arabs a lesson in common sense, has gone on record

several times as saying that Jerusalem, which Israel has unilaterally annexed — a fait accompli that even the United States does not recognise — is not negotiable. He has also told settlers on the Golan Heights that Israel is not setting up settlements there only to give them up in the future.

So, every indication is that Israel as a whole has absolutely no intention of returning all of the Arab territories occupied in 1967. Only a few extremist leftist parliamentary groups and idealists advocate that, and they do not even comprise 10% of the Knesset. So if the issue came to a vote, there could be no doubt whatever as to the outcome.

It looks very much as though the Israelis want to have their cake and eat it too. They want the Arabs to forget the issues of territorial integrity and national sovereignty, allow the Israelis to pick and choose whatever Arab territories strike their fancy, and yet conclude a full peace agreement which would include the "normalisation of relations," diplomatic representation, full scale business dealings, all the way down to touristic exchanges. To draw an analogy, Israel is in the position of someone who has robbed a bank and is now offering to return part of the stolen money but is asking in return not only that the bank drop all charges, but that he be reinstated in the good graces of society. Can anyone blame the Arabs for not being too keen on the idea? Of course the Arabs are not ready for peace on such terms.

As for the Arabs not wanting peace per se, one need only remind Mr. Eban that the Arab states have accepted resolution 242.

To my knowledge, Abba Eban is the only living Israeli politician to have held a government portfolio who has come out publicly (notably during one BBC interview shortly after the second Sinai interim agreement) as saying that all Israeli settlements were negotiable in return for what he terms "complete peace."

In all honesty, how large a following can Mr. Eban command among his countrymen for such an idea?

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A Czech couple makes a purchase at Prague's Old Town market. Here "normality" rules, eight years after the invasion.

Delicate political balance breeds Czech "normality" UAE expenditure to total £3,200 million this year

VIENNA, AUSTRIA (CSM). — More than eight years after the Aug. 20, 1968, invasion of Czechoslovakia by Warsaw Pact forces, Prague presents an air of remarkable "normality".

The thousand-year-old city is being renovated and a modern subway system built. The city is busy, with long lines for the newest (Western) movie and a flock of tourists absorbing its ever-fascinating mix of medieval beauty, history, music and cuisine.

"Normality" has been the government's watchword for seven of the years since Soviet tanks stood in Wenceslas Square. It represents the tough programme initiated when the reform movement was finally crushed.

The economy was salvaged, and the major goals of the 1971-75 plan achieved. Living standards also were boosted — to disarm discontent and protest — and Czechoslovakia was moulded into an

ultraconformist member of Soviet bloc society.

It was clear at this year's Communist Party congress that "normalisation," in that context, had succeeded, for the congress confirmed the policy. The Kremlin's continued support of party chief Gustav Husak, Czechoslovakia's president, was evident. Equally evident general disinterest confirmed the country's subdued mood.

The political situation stands still. Moderation is a relative term, and Mr. Husak heads what is regarded as the moderate faction in the government. Many people prefer to call it the less palatable of their only two options.

It is not clear to what extent Mr. Husak's own background might prompt him to a more relaxed course if the opportunity arose. He was a victim of the Stalinist period and at first supported the reform movement of Alexander Dubcek that came to be known as the "Prague spring."

At present power remains delicately balanced between the Husak group and the hardliners. The latter are not strong enough to take over — which anyway would be contrary to present Soviet policy — but they are strong enough to block any openly conciliatory bid by Mr. Husak for meaningful public support instead of the present passivity.

Hungarian leader Janos Kadar managed to gain that public backing after the Soviet Union put down the anti-Soviet uprising in his

Egyptian hijackers get life labour terms

CAIRO, Sept. 18 (R). — Three hijackers of an Egyptian airliner flying tourists from Cairo to Luxor last month were sentenced by a military tribunal today to hard labour for life, but acquitted on charges of collusion with Libya.

The hijackers — two Palestinians and an Egyptian — briefly controlled the Boeing 737 before being overwhelmed by Egyptian commandos.

The plan was on a domestic flight with the foreign tourists to Upper Egypt.

The main defendant, 35-year-old Ali Ahmed Osman, shouted hysterically on hearing the sentence "I am innocent."

He was also fined 100,000 Egyptian pounds (70,000 sterling).

The two other hijackers Mohammad Naguib, a Palestinian working in Kuwait, and Ahmed Suleiman, an Egyptian student, both aged 21, were fined 5,000 and 1,000 pounds respectively. Three alleged accomplices, one tried in his absence, were acquitted.

The prosecution had asked for the death sentence for all the accused for "communicating with a foreign state, the Libyan Arab Republic, at a time of war to carry out hostile acts against Egypt." Libya denied the charge and said the hijacking was staged by Egypt.

All six defendants were acquitted on the charge of conspiring with Libya.

The three hijackers were sentenced for "deliberately exposing to danger the safety of others and for using violence and coercion to change the plane's course."

country in 1956. Regarded as a turncoat when he took over, Mr. Kadar was on the way to popular acceptance relatively soon. Today he is widely perceived as a well-meaning national leader.

But Mr. Kadar was operating in the Khrushchev "thaw" era. Although the Brezhnev era also has sought détente with the west, it has coupled it with a powerful ideological counter-offensive in its own camp to head off liberal trends there.

Thus behind Czechoslovakia's normalisation through economic growth and higher wages is an uncompromising moulding of the nation's life to largely unwanted social and cultural patterns. All dissent — however mild — is methodically isolated and reduced to ineffective mummers.

In an article titled "Seven Lean Years," a Czech theatre writer (using a pseudonym because he is in Prague) charges in the London magazine Index on Censorship: "Normalisation has cast Czechoslovakia into such a state of cultural abnormality that any truly free act of creation ... is frustrated a priori."

Most of the talented movie directors who won world ratings for Czechoslovak films to the 1960s are in Western countries, making successful pictures or teaching in film institutes.

U.S. - EEC milk dispute to be examined by GATT

GENEVA, Sept. 18 (AFP). — The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) yesterday set up an independent panel of experts to examine a United States complaint against the European Economic Community (EEC).

The U.S. administration on July 15 formally objected to EEC measures to reduce the community's powdered milk "mountain" by encouraging use of surplus milk in animal fodder.

The Americans, backed by Argentina, Brazil and Australia, denounced an EEC provision under which EEC importers of soyabean have to pay a deposit which is reimbursed if they buy a given quantity of skimmed milk powder.

The expert panel will report back to the GATT council by the

of the year.

Latin American countries yesterday's council meeting asked the EEC's decision to in an import tax on vegetable animal fats.

This issue was raised by and Argentina. The latter, Brazil, also voiced concern at what was seen as a trend in agriculture to shift from production to beef production.

The EEC delegate, however, complained that this was only a temporary problem. He said the nation was that cattle had been slaughtered because of a shortage resulting from this year's drought.

Public expenditure in the Arab Emirates (UAE) is expected to reach 22,357 million (£ 3,200 million) this year, according to the first ever survey of public expenditure in all seven member-states of the federation.

The survey, prepared by the Ministry of Economy and Planning, showed that government spending by the federation and the seven states due to reach 7,011 million (£ 1,000 million), almost one of total expenditure.

Current expenditure at million dirhams (£ 920 million) would account for 29 per cent of the total.

The federation was also expected to spend 4,500 million (£ 640 million) on internal aid, accounting for 20 per cent of total expenditure.

The 4,500 million in internal aid was allocated from the get of Abu Dhabi, biggest a chest of the UAE states which planning to spend some million dirhams (£ 2,150 million) this year, equivalent to 67 per cent of total expenditure in the nation.

The federal government planning to spend 4,150 million (£ 590 million), 18 cent of total expenditure.

Earthquake prediction is a science still being born

PASADENA, California (CSM). — The tale of two recent Chinese earthquakes — one predicted and the area's population safely evacuated, the other unexpected and devastating — carries an underlying message.

Before earthquakes can be reliably predicted there will be a period of repeated failures and false warnings. But if scientists can ultimately achieve this goal then the savings in life and property could be enormous.

Earthquake prediction in China, the Soviet Union, Japan and the United States is at an early stage. In the last few years some significant strides have been made toward determining the size, place and time when the earth will buckle under the tremendous pressures which slowly build up within.

Before 1960, few scientists seriously thought that one of the most awesome events in nature might give advanced warnings. But now a number of possible precursors have been identified. These include a lag in subsurface seismic waves, subtle deformations in the ground and a pattern of small quakes which sometimes precedes a major earth movement.

Since these detection methods have been suggested, scientists have been combing the records of past earthquakes to see when they occurred. Their findings have reinforced their feeling that earthquakes give plenty of warnings and that scientists can learn how to read them.

"It's like bending a pencil, the earth cannot break without things happening beforehand," says Don L. Anderson, head of the seismology laboratory at the California Institute of Technology (Caltech).

Now the historical records have been exhausted, and although this study has given scientists a number of ideas, it hasn't given them enough insight about what is happening deep within the earth to make totally reliable predictions, says James H. Whitcomb, also of Caltech.

"What we need now are before-the-fact tests of these hypotheses so we can begin formulating a track record," Dr. Whitcomb maintains. Without careful recording of data, scientists are too often unsure after a quake occurs just what they had noticed before the quake.

So for predictive purposes tests must be thoroughly documented beforehand to be of value, he argues.

So far there have been only three well-documented predictions. Two were of rather small earthquakes in California. Both missed the mark, Dr. Whitcomb says. Finally there was his recent prediction of a major earthquake in the Los Angeles basin within the next seven months — still to be tested.

The Chinese made a correct prediction in Haicheng in 1975. They evacuated the area before the earthquake occurred. But the Chinese scientists have not published a detailed account of how they made their prediction.

Dr. Whitcomb was in the news last April when he made what he

prefers to call a "prediction hypothesis". At a meeting of the American Geophysical Union then, he reported the detection of a change in the velocity of subsurface sound waves in the Los Angeles area, which could be an advanced warning of a 5.5 to 6.5 magnitude earthquake on the Richter scale.

Such a quake could result in over \$80 million in damage, according to the estimates of Mr. Eugene Haas, a University of Colorado sociologist who has studied social and economic effects of earthquake prediction.

"My paper was a test of an unproven theory and is not of much use to the public because of the uncertainties involved," says Dr. Whitcomb. But this point was often omitted from news stories about his prediction, he says.

As a result the California Earthquake Prediction Evaluation Council, set up to advise the state on what actions it should take regarding such predictions, met and publicly reviewed his paper. This hearing, Dr. Whitcomb feels, had the atmosphere of a public trial, with the council members acting as if they were considering a positive, rather than extremely uncertain, prediction.

The nearly 30 American scientists attempting to predict earthquakes are very conscious of the pressures likely to come to bear on them if they should forecast a major quake in a heavily populated area. In planning meetings at the United States Geological Survey, for instance, it has been suggested that predictions involving small, rather than large, earthquakes should be implemented first.

In this way, the scientists hope to avoid wide-scale alarm that might be caused by today's still-uncertain methods of prediction.

Adding to the scientists' dilemma are the results of studies on the social effects of earthquake prediction, such as that completed by Dr. Haas and his colleague Gilbert White in 1975. They concluded: "It is not clear that the forecasts will be more of a blessing or a curse."

Depending on how people react to the predictions, their degree of accuracy and the exact form they take, the cost of false predictions could easily outweigh benefits of correct ones.

But if saving lives rather than saving money is the primary goal, then earthquake prediction appears to be the best route, Dr. Haas testified before Congress.

In the past year, the earthquake death toll around the world has been extremely high. The July 28 quake in Tangshan, China, was the worst in that country in 50 years. The recent quake in the Philippines added an estimated 6,000 killed or injured to the toll.

The number of quakes in the last year has not been abnormally high, but the quakes have been concentrated in heavily populated areas explains Caltech's Dr. Anderson. There have been periods, however, when the number of strong quakes does rise; one of these was the turn of the last century, he says.

If the 1906 San Francisco quake recurred in the year 2000, it would cause an estimated \$20.3 billion in damage, injure 400,000 and result in 10,000 deaths, estimates a study sponsored by the U.S. National Science Foundation.

According to Japanese earthquake expert Hiroo Kanamori, now at Caltech, the recent Guatemalan earthquake was caused by a fault "very similar to the San Andreas."

The overall magnitude of the quake in Guatemala was not very large — 6.7 on the Richter scale — but the tightly locked fault broke raggedly producing 10 quakes within two minutes. "This is very bad in terms of shaking," Dr. Kanamori explains.

He has also studied the Haicheng and Tangshan earthquakes in China and has concluded that Chinese techniques are at about the same stage as those in the West. Although the Chinese explanations of what took place "have been rather vague," he says, it appears that Chinese authorities decided to evacuate the Haicheng area when foreshocks were detected.

This technique does not work, however, in Japan or southern California, Dr. Kanamori says. And apparently the devastating Tangshan earthquake struck without similar warning.

Compared to Japan and China, the United States has a very small earthquake prediction effort under way, says Dr. Kanamori. Another earthquake observer wryly comments that "perhaps this is because both Tokyo and Peking are in active earthquake zones, while the last earthquake felt in Washington, D.C. occurred in 1888."

Some Americans have the idea that earthquakes are entirely a West Coast or California problem. But the record does not bear this out. Over one-third of the U.S. population — scattered among 39 states — lives in areas subject to major and moderate quakes.

Perhaps it is because of this misconception that legislation to increase national support of earthquake prediction has languished for four years.

It took the recent Guatemalan earthquake to stir the Senate into passing a bill drafted by Sen. Alan Cranston (D) of California which authorizes \$50 million a year for three years for both earthquake prediction and research into ways to improve the quake-resistance of buildings.

According to the Caltech earthquake experts, this bill has a major flaw. It assumes that techniques to predict quakes are at hand and so does not lend additional support to basic studies of the problem.

A House of Representatives bill sponsored by Rep. Charles A. Mosher (R) of Ohio would authorize expenditure of \$5 million just for further study of earthquake prediction — not for actual prediction activities. However, there are indications that even this measure, if passed, would be vetoed by President Ford.

U.S. defence budget to be biggest ever

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AFP). — The U.S. defence budget for the 1978 fiscal year will be the biggest ever, probably higher than \$120,000 million, Defence Secretary Donald Rumsfeld forecast Thursday.

The amount will depend on the result of Soviet-American talks to conclude a second agreement on limiting strategic nuclear weapons (SALT), he said at a press conference here.

The Ford administration will not propose the detailed defence budget before the Nov. 2 presidential election. So if Democratic candidate Jimmy Carter is elected, his administration could make changes in it.

The Ford administration proposed a \$114,900 million defence budget for the 1977 fiscal year. Congress has just reduced that to \$104,300 million. A presidential spokesman said Mr. Ford will sign the budget bill approved by Congress.

Ambulance call...



Surgeons at the Kiev Urological Research Institute, under the Ministry of Public Health in the Ukraine Republic of the USSR, carry out a operation for the removal of a tumour in conditions of extremely low temperatures. (APN photo).



Professor Viktor Karpenko, director of the Kiev Urological Research Institute, seen during an operation at the institute. New methods for treating urolithiasis, chronic renal insufficiency and a number of cancer ailments have been developed there under his guidance. (APN photo).

Lyudmila Luzan, one of the best scrub nurses at the Kiev Urological Research Institute. (APN photo).

Wales celebrates cultural heritage at Eisteddfod

at people who are not Welsh the National Eisteddfod is a kind of tribal gathering of the Welsh nation vanishes for a time, and it is a reaffirmation of their identity and devotion to their country.

By Trevor Pinnock
Welsh correspondent of the Jordan Times

Chinese call their years by cieth and 1976 is the Year Cardians of animals—the Year

Tiger, Year of the Horse, or of the Snake. And in Wales people mark the passage of by naming the years after what that play host to that cultural and social institution the Royal National Eisteddfod 1974 was the Year of Carm, 1975 the Year of Cric-

To Englishmen and other outsiders the Eisteddfod is a mystery. It seems to be a kind of Celtic mist into which a part of the Welsh nation vanishes every year, in the first week in August, uttering strange noises. They have vague impressions of druids in long white gowns, poems, songs, choirs, harps, flowers and bizarre rituals.

What on earth is it all about? A leading figure in Welsh cultural life, a poet of renown, wrote recently: "There is a love that calls Welshmen home to the Eisteddfod even from the ends of the earth. As pilgrims to a shrine, Welshmen will stream from afar."

A century ago the London newspaper "The Daily Telegraph" called the Eisteddfod "a national debauch of sentimentality". And "The Times" called it "a foolish interference with the natural progress of civilisation". Even today there are people who agree with these Victorian sentiments.

and breakfast. They met regularly at eisteddfodau and, in medieval times, gave Wales a literary reputation on a European scale.

But after Wales was conquered and joined to England in the 15th and 16th centuries the Eisteddfod fell into decline and the bards all but disappeared from Welsh life. In the 19th century, however, there was a revival. The Eisteddfod was reestablished as a national festival in the 1860s and has increased in importance and influence.

A Dreamed Up Ritual

The druids and the gorsedd (circle) of bards were a 19th century invention. A leading figure in the literary revival called Iolo Morganwg, a man of great imagination, dreamed up the ritual, claiming to have discovered it in ancient documents. But by the time the whole thing was exposed for what it was, the gorsedd had become firmly established as a guild of literati, and its ceremonies with the Sword of Peace, the Horn of Plenty, the Sheaf of Corn and dancing maidens had become part of Eisteddfod tradition.

Today, as well as being a literary and musical institution, the gorsedd of bards also serves as a kind of Welsh honours list: it is considered a matter of some pride to be invited to join.

The Eisteddfod has two rules which cause occasional argument. First, the Eisteddfod field has no alcohol—although the hotels and inns in the neighbourhood do a roaring trade, and the nights are long; second, the only language permitted in the contests is Welsh—the Eisteddfod is considered to be a pure well of Welsh, although non-Welsh-speakers are welcome and there are translation facilities. Welsh is spoken by 21% of the people of Wales.

Their Cultural Ganges

In a way the National Eisteddfod is a tribal gathering, a great Celtic picnic, the annual general meeting of Welsh Wales. It is a time to talk shop, to meet friends and to shake hands. It is a reaffirmation of identity and many thousands of people take their annual holiday to coincide with it. They emerge, refreshed, from immersion in their cultural Ganges.

That is one side of it, the social side, and many of the 100,000 people who go every year go just for that. But attention is focussed mainly on the enormous pavilion. This is where most of the competitions take place—and the essence of the cultural side of the Eisteddfod is competition. Poets, choirs, soloists, harpists, reciters, bands and orchestras and dancers battle it out on the stage.

The pavilion seats 8000 people and is the largest transportable building in Britain. The Eisteddfod is nomadic, held in south Wales one year, north Wales the next, so spreading the Welshness and the fun far and wide. It takes almost a year to dismantle the pavilion, take it to the other end of Wales, and re-erect it.

The Eisteddfod gets about a fifth of its money from local councils. The rest is raised by volunteers at dances, sales and collections: the Eisteddfod is a triumph of the amateur spirit and the cultural devotion of Wales.

Men Of Status

It is fitting that this year's Eisteddfod was held in the small town of Cardigan (called Aberteifi in the Welsh language) on the west coast of Wales. For it was there, 800 years ago, in 1176, that a great Eisteddfod was held; and then, as now, bards met to compete in verse and prose.

The bards of old Wales were men of status. They were poets and also historians, entertainers and genealogists. Princes and important families kept their own bards, and wandering bards roamed the country to sing, recite and tell stories in exchange for food.

TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURES

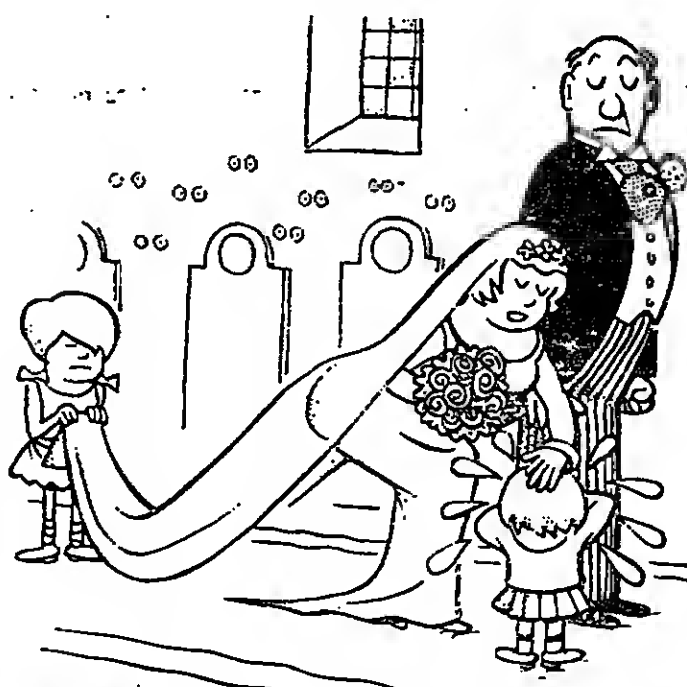
DOCUMENTARY:

A WANDERER'S GUIDE TO LIFE AND LETTERS
A half hour colour documentary about Europe in the Middle Ages, and the intellectual life of the times as seen through the eyes of the cameraman.

MANNIX:

BIRD OF PREY PT. 1
Mannix is hired to search in Latin America, for a person who saved the life of a rich American citizen.

LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



DENMARK 9-9
Erik Bencke
"Stop crying — I promise that you may carry the train next time."

REAWAKENING OF A CELTIC NATION



The ceremony of the Chairing of the Bard at a National Eisteddfod in Wales.

Your Horoscope

By Jeane Dixon

SUNDAY, SEPT. 19

Your birthday today: During the coming year's healthy growth, pressures of increasing responsibility

shape your development and motivate you to learn new and sharper skills. Relationships intensify; you're led to choose a central, all-important life. Today's natives are original thinkers inclined toward writing and the study of literature. Candor and a delightful sense of humor are characteristic.

Aries [March 21-April 19]: That bargain really isn't! Spend your own money; leave family and group funds intact. Visiting offers a chance to hear an old tale in a different context.

Taurus [April 20-May 20]: While you make the traditional motions and gestures, your mind is full of plans. Be a good listener; somebody needs reassurance.

Gemini [May 21-June 20]: Scattering influences continue in the form of temptations to overspend, outdo a neighbor or travel in style. Go in for mental pursuits.

Cancer [June 21-July 22]: Observing others, with all their idiosyncrasies, proves instructive. A little teasing resolves home situations. Guests offer help on financial matters.

Leo [July 23-Aug. 22]: If you avoid hasty action, you have almost everything going for you. Those whose help you need in future must be taken into account.

Virgo [Aug. 23-Sept. 22]: You have a better chance to

clear up an old issue if you stay near home base instead of traveling with people who stir controversy. Care for your health.

Libra [Sept. 23-Oct. 22]: There's much to do. Extra service is expected where you planned none. Rearrange your schedule, but not your finances or commitments.

Scorpio [Oct. 23-Nov. 21]: Take yourself in hand, review your habits, capabilities and intentions. Decide on a firm course toward a better way of life, and get started.

Sagittarius [Nov. 22-Dec. 21]: Abrupt shifts in conditions require some revision of plans to get maximum enjoyment from today's pleasant ambience. Correspondence yields information.

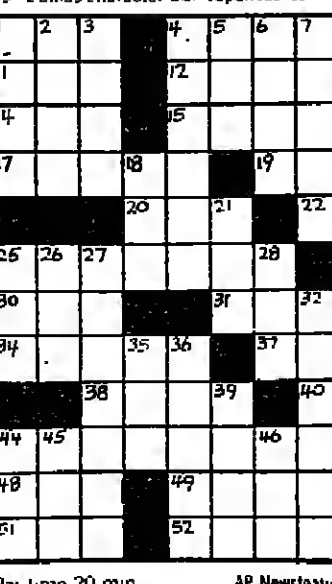
Capricorn [Dec. 22-Jan. 19]: Stay out of the path of people selling doubtful propositions and get-rich-quick schemes. You state your case in clumsy terms and upset feelings of those you deal with.

Aquarius [Jan. 20-Feb. 18]: Seek social contact and group activity within your normal range of acquaintanceship. Comparing notes with another hobbyist is great fun, up to a point.

Pisces [Feb. 19-March 20]: Stick to what you know. It's a good day for self-improvement, serious studies, inventory and selection of possessions. Sell off a white elephant.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
1. Than, in Germany
4. Potato
8. Tennis stroke
11. Meadow barley
12. Melon
13. October brew
14. Candlenut
15. Honored
17. Rain tree
19. Ibsen character
20. Downy cooling on plants
22. Peep show
25. Dumas character

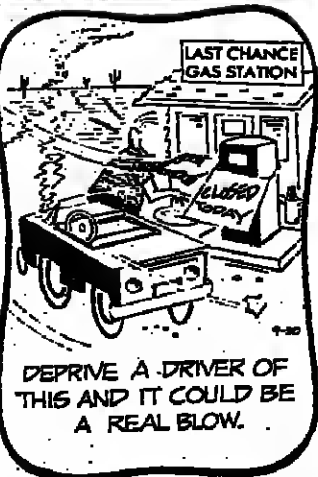
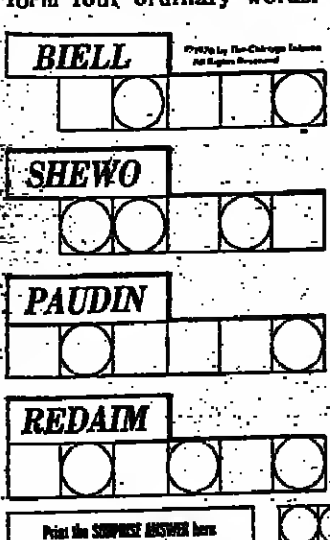


DOWN
2. Sea eagle
3. World War II agency
31. Raced on water
34. Baby nurses
37. Ought
38. Dejected
40. Wry smile
44. Dependent
47. Compete with
48. Ravaged
49. Joint
50. Twilight
51. Road horse
52. Fat
53. Japanese coin

SOLUTION OF SATURDAY'S PUZZLE
1. River in Armenia
2. Bean
3. Line of juncture
4. Of the backbone
5. Basket: English
6. Alp
7. Anguish
8. Quarantine building
9. Palm leaf
10. Flower plot
11. Man's name
12. Black bird
13. Work at a trade
14. Prior to
15. Tip
16. Study
17. Brazilian tree
18. Ironed between rollers
19. Devour
20. Pet lamb
21. Hesitate in speaking
22. English bullfinch
23. Mopes
24. Diner's card
25. Burl—singer
26. Tear
27. Acute
28. Chance
29. Greek long E
30. Bishopric

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



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Answers tomorrow

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The menfolk return to rebuild Friuli

UDINE, Italy, Sept. 18 (R). — The men were coming back to Friuli today with new hopes of rebuilding their hometowns in the earthquake-shattered region of north-east Italy.

"Friuli will live again," proclaimed a freshly-painted slogan on the walls of a collapsed house in Gemona.

Courage revived among 60,000 homeless quake victims with the return of many of their menfolk, a government promise of swift relief action and a second day of warm sunshine.

"We had all given up hope," a Gemona municipal official said. "Almost everyone left after the terrible shocks this week. But now at least the men are coming back."

News from Rome of more funds for immediate relief work and wider powers for the government's Special Commissioner, Giuseppe Zamberletti, brought some cheer after a gruelling week of disaster. Nevertheless, one typical comment was: "At last they have taken a decision, but why did it have to take 11 quakes to week them up in Rome?"

The Italian cabinet decreed at an emergency meeting yesterday that an initial injection of 163 billion lire (112 million sterling) for the Friuli region will be raised by taxes on car owners and the football pools.

Roads were crowded today with trucks bringing in freshly-cut wood from the Alps for building. Weather-proof prefabricated huts and convoys of caravans rolled in, volunteered in response to an appeal by Commissioner Zamberletti.

Cranes, tractors and bulldozers cleared the ground for new temporary homes.

Young men and women from

Catholic and Communist youth organisations joined soldiers and local people in clearing roads of rubble.

Several strong tremors this week destroyed almost all the reconstruction work done since a disastrous quake last May, which killed nearly 1,000 people and made tens of thousands homeless.

Almost half the remaining homeless — mostly women, children and old people — were taken to Adriatic coastal resorts after the tremors and nightly rain storms made life next to impossible in the tent villages which sprang up round Friuli's shattered towns and hamlets after the May quake.

"All those who left will come back, I'm sure," said a young teacher in San Daniele, pointing to a

group of men busy along the street of their collapsed houses.

"Yes, we came back from the seaside this morning. There is so much work to do here we can't lose any more time," said Giovanni, a 30-year-old labourer.

"My parents, my wife and the kids will probably stay at Lignano over the winter, but I will come up every day."

Lignano, a super-modern seaside resort where wealthy families own thousands of summer holiday flats, has taken the majority of Friuli's refugees.

"My children went swimming yesterday for the first time this year. I had bath and 12 hours sleep, and then the world looked much better," a man from Magna-

no said.

Voting day ends months of campaigning on Malta

VALLETTA, Malta, Sept. 18 (R). — Voting ended tonight in hard-fought Maltese general elections crucial to the future of the strategic Mediterranean island and its British-run NATO bases.

The final result is not likely until Monday in the close contest between the ruling Labour Party of Premier Dom Mintoff, who has steered the country towards non-alignment, and the pro-Western Nationalist Party of Dr. George Borgh Oliver.

Bitter party rivalry flared in violence at some polling booths. There were reports of shooting, stone-throwing and knifings.

One trouble spot was the dockyard town of Cospicua near here, where a Nationalist Party official and a policeman were taken to hospital today. The town is the birthplace and stronghold of Mr. Mintoff.

At Zabbar, southeast of here, witnesses said a man fired several shots with a revolver during a clash between rival supporters. There was no word of casualties.

Election officials said turnout to elect the 65 members of parliament may have been as high as 95 per cent of the 217,785 registered voters.

The vote on Malta and its tiny sister island of Gozo has climaxed months of noisy campaigning.

The last British military bases here are due to close in 1979, ending a long-standing Maltese link with the NATO alliance.

Mr. Mintoff has pledged that, if returned, he will lead the island republic towards non-alignment.

Dr. Borgh Oliver's party favours maintaining links with western countries through bilateral agreements.

Controversy re-stirred over who massacred 14,500 Poles during World War II

LONDON, Sept. 18 (R). — Thousands of Poles are in London for the unveiling in a suburban cemetery today of a memorial to 14,500 of their countrymen massacred in World War II and the old controversy is stirring again over who perpetrated the atrocity.

The Soviet Union blames the Nazis for the massacre of more than 4,000 Polish officers in the Katyn forest near Smolensk, in Russia, and the murder of more than 10,000 other Poles. The Nazis at the time, and several western investigators since have blamed the Russians.

The efforts by the Polish communities in Britain to erect a monument have become entangled, like the tragedy itself, in the cold calculations of international diplomacy.

Bitterness has been aroused over the fact that the British government will not be represented at the unveiling and has hanned all its forces personnel from attending in uniform, many Britons have expressed disgust at their government's attitude.

Other governments will be officially represented, including the United States, France and West Germany.

But Britain, which is in the process of improving its relations with the Soviet Union, is reluctant to support an event which in effect accuses the Russians of responsibility for the murders.

The inscription on the monument amounts to an indirect allegation that the Russians were the perpetrators.

The Russians say the massacre

took place in 1941, when the Nazis occupied the area around Katyn, but the opposing theory is that it occurred in 1940, when Stalin's forces occupied the region.

"Katyn 1940" says the inscription engraved on the black granite obelisk which has been erected in Gunnersbury Park Cemetery in west London after a fund-raising programme found the necessary £20,000.

There have been protests in the Soviet Union that the choice of 1940 for the inscription date accuses them of the atrocity. Britain rejected a Soviet request in April for the government to prevent the erection of the monument, saying it was a matter for the local authorities.

But the British Foreign Office said in a statement yesterday: "It has never been proved to the British government's satisfaction who was responsible for the massacre. The British government will not, therefore, be represented at the ceremony."

The decision has caused a storm of controversy. The embarrassment to many Britons is heightened by the memory of the highly-praised Polish contribution against the Nazis in World War II, when more than 250,000 Poles fought alongside British forces, taking heavy casualties.

Marshal of the British Royal Air Force Sir John Slessor, in an angry letter to the Times, castigated the British government for "gross bad manners and craven ingratitude". Sir John was Bomber Chief during the war.

Sarkis-Sadat talks top peace efforts

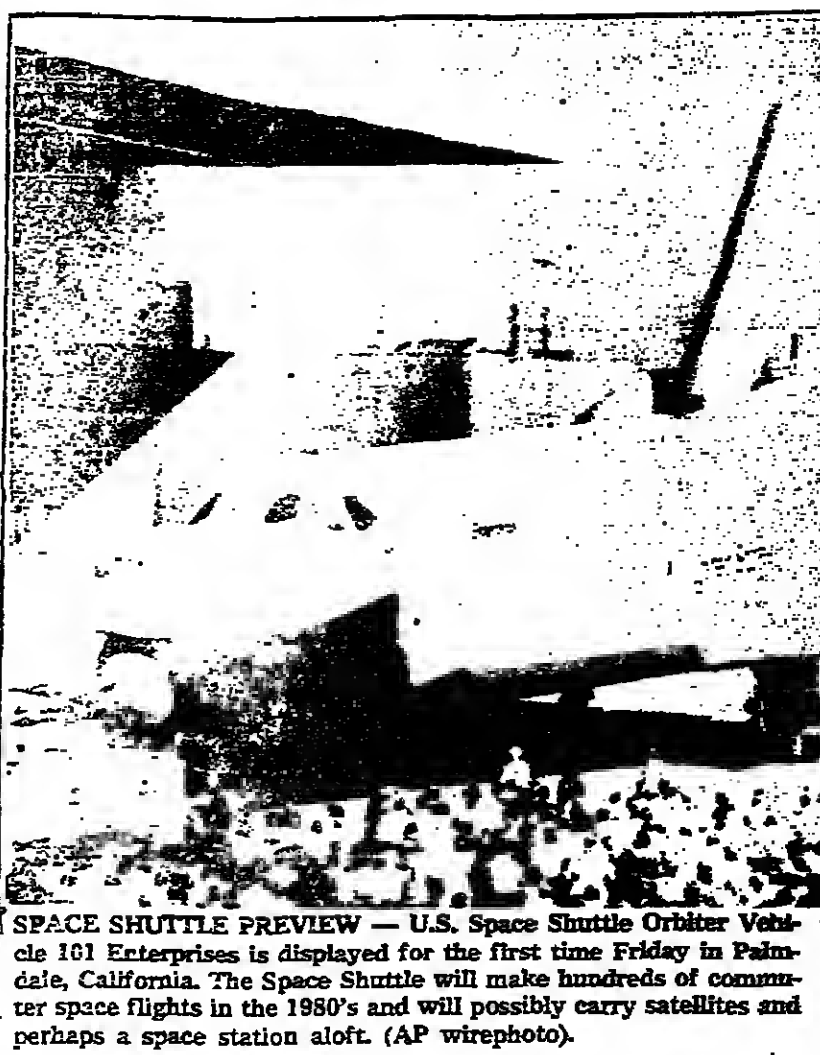
[Continued from page 1] subject Mr. Sarkis called premature.

The paper also reported that Mr. Sarkis will announce a "surprise" package of democratic reforms when he takes the oath of office.

Mr. Camille Chamoun, the conservative Interior Minister whom President Franjeh named acting premier three days ago, affirmed yesterday that Mr. Sarkis could not become president unless parliament was able to meet to administer the oath of office.

Leftist leaders have expressed fears that the Franjeh-Chamoun administration might not step down when President Franjeh's term expires on Sept. 23.

Some observers were sceptical over the possibility of an effective Egyptian contribution to the search for peace in Lebanon.



SPACE SHUTTLE PREVIEW — U.S. Space Shuttle Orbiter Vehicle 101 Enterprise is displayed for the first time Friday in Palmdale, California. The Space Shuttle will make hundreds of commuter space flights in the 1980's and will possibly carry satellites and perhaps a space station aloft. (AP wirephoto).

Demirel strikes conciliatory note on Aegean dispute

ANKARA, Sept. 18 (R). — Turkish Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said today that he wanted to see a just and peaceful settlement of the dispute with Greece over the Aegean seabed mineral rights, based on the principle of equity and satisfactory to both sides.

Striking a conciliatory note, he told a press conference here that the dispute should not become "a chronic disease for both countries." Turkey, he said, attached great importance to friendly relations with Greece and wanted the Aegean to serve as a vehicle for co-operation between the two.

He hoped that the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers would meet in New York during the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly session to discuss the issue. The seabed dispute flared up in August when Turkey sent a seismicological ship to look for oil in areas of the Aegean where the two countries have rival claims to continental shelves and therefore to seabed mineral rights.

Greece took the issue to the U.N. Security Council, which urged the two sides to resume bilateral negotiations, and to the World Court, which rejected Athens' request for a temporary ban on the Turkish exploration.

Mr. Demirel said the decisions of the Security Council and the court showed up as "absolutely groundless" Greek claims that Turkey had violated its Aegean rights.

On the question of Cyprus, Mr. Demirel said that the result of recent elections in the Greek sector did not make him optimistic about the policy the Greek-Cypriot leaders would now pursue. Mr. Demirel said supporters of Archbishop Makarios "long struggle" to gain concessions from the Turkish side had succeeded in eliminating the polls "moderate Greeks who thought a reasonable and objective solution could be achieved through negotiations."

Much of this semi-arid land is still ploughed with the traditional animal-drawn chisel plough, well adapted to dry regions and little changed in its basic design over the centuries. Here crops are grown in alternate years with an intervening fallow. These extensive areas of fallow present a challenge to agricultural scientists and engineers, since if they could be planted without jeopardy to the crop that follows a large increase in farm output would obviously result.

It has long been thought that a fallow is necessary in dry regions to conserve moisture in the soil from one season to the next, but there is considerable doubt whether the moisture conserving role of the fallow is of any significance in Mediterranean latitudes in which much of the dryland farms of the Middle East lie. The need for more production has naturally focussed attention on using tractor drawn implements and chemical fertilisers and weed killers to speed up operations and enable both a larger area and a higher yield of crops.

Tractors are to be seen in increasing numbers in the Middle East, but while the principles of dryland farming with power implements are valid throughout semi-arid regions, the techniques need to be adapted to individual areas. Choice of implements, methods and timing of operations must be designed to catch and hold in the soil as much rain as possible and to make the most efficient use of that moisture by the crop.

In the Middle East, much can be learnt from the indigenous methods of farming, adapted to the conditions over centuries of practical experience. The chisel plough, though slow, is an admirable tool for the job and tractor ploughs based on the same principle have been developed.

Kissinger's stand

[Continued from page 1] a more comfortable form of bondage."

And he added: "For all practical purposes, time has run out for South Africa."

All was quiet in the black and coloured townships around Johannesburg, Cape Town and Pretoria today.

No major incidents were reported in Soweto, where anti-government protest began three months ago.

U.S.-Israeli oil talks to continue

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Sept. 18 (AFP). — Talks between Israeli and American officials in Washington this week did not overcome all difficulties in a dispute over American plans for oil drilling in the Gulf of Suez, the Israeli Foreign Ministry announced here tonight. Israel sent Foreign Ministry spokesmen to the U.S. after claiming that the U.S. officials had crossed the gulf's median line to drill on Egypt's behalf in an area under Israeli control, off the coast of the Sinai Peninsula. Contacts in the dispute now continue through diplomatic channels, the spokesman said.

Americans intend to recover Tomcat jet

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (R). — The United States is confident it can raise a sophisticated F-14 air-to-air missile system in Tomcat fighter jet from the seabed north of Scotland and deny the Soviet Union a possible intelligence coup, according to naval and civilian salvage experts here.

The missing Tomcat splashed into the North Atlantic when a throttle jammed during a NATO exercise on Tuesday.

One of several Soviet warships shadowing the exercise has circled the area since the accident, raising speculation that the Russians might be considering a bid to raise the plane themselves from its wreck, lying place 600 metres under water.

U.S. experts to help dismantle MIG-25

TOKYO, Sept. 18 (R). — The Japanese Defence Agency has told its experts to dismantle a Soviet MIG-25 Foxbat fighter flown to Hakodate, northern Japan, by a Soviet pilot on Sept. 6, agency sources said today.

They said orders were issued after the agency was assured of U.S. cooperation in dismantling the fighter jet before moving it elsewhere for detailed examination. It was believed Japan had been promised the use of an American transport plane, possibly a giant C-5A Galaxy, to take the plane to a Japanese air base.

The sources did not say where the MIG-25 would be taken, but Japanese newspapers said it would go to Hyakuri airbase, northeast of Tokyo. It was later expected to be returned to the Soviet Union. Informed sources have said the aircraft, which NATO codenames Foxbat, was less advanced than previously believed. They compared it to a "manned rocket".

The sources said one of the greatest surprises was that a parachute ejection gear was on board. The plane was described as high-altitude, high-speed jet or rather than a fighter.

The MIG has been in the hands of Soviet experts since it was shot down by a Soviet pilot. The plane was described as high-altitude, high-speed jet or rather than a fighter.

Dismantling of the MIG expected to begin tomorrow, agency officials here today. They said that all preparations for the task had been completed but the dismantling was delayed due to a delay in the arrival of the experts from the U.S. will assist in the work.

Their assistance is needed to remove an explosive device designed to blow up the aircraft's electronic equipment. For Middle East governments concerned with these problems, a primary need is to establish what are the right techniques and the best tools for the job.

British agricultural engineers have been assisting in this at a number of places in the region. Foremost among them has been the engineering firm of Massey-Ferguson which has designed and produced a range of power implements to deal with most of the varying conditions encountered in dryland farming.

A trial carried out with Massey-Ferguson's equipment by Rana Tractors in northern Pakistan produced a yield of nearly 1.5 tonnes of wheat per hectare under 300 mm rainfall compared with just over half a tonne by traditional methods.

Trials and demonstrations have an obvious value, but need to be supported by extensive training and extension activity if results like this are to be achieved on a wide scale. The most comprehensive training project involving British technical cooperation was the establishment of a centre for training agricultural engineers at Karaj, in Iran in 1960. The government of Iran provided the land and buildings and equipment was donated by the British Agricultural Engineers' Association.

It was recognised that training and techniques.

Arabian Horse Racing

The administration of the Royal Racing Club invites the public to the Arabian horse races to be held every Sunday afternoon at 3:30 p.m. at the Club's racing grounds in Marka, Amman.

The racing includes: — Two races for horses bred in the Badia (desert) and the countryside. — Four races for stable horses.

هلا من الاصل